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AUTHOR(S):

阿曾, 義之

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# 特異積分方程式の数値解法

(除く, 固有値問題, Volterra型, 微積分方程式, 純理論)

群馬大, 学芸, 物理

阿曾義之

## § 1 方程式の分類

$$\begin{cases} \text{第 1 種} & \int K(s,t)f(t)dt = g(s). \\ \text{第 2 種} & f + \int K(s,t)f(t)dt = g(s). \\ \text{同 次} & \lambda \int Kf = f. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{regular} & \text{核 } K: \text{自乗積分可能.} \\ \text{singular} & K: \text{自乗積分発散, etc.} \end{cases}$$

例  $K = H(s,t)(s-t)^{-n}$ ,  $K = H(s,t)\cot(s-t)$ ,  $? K = \ln|s-t|$

## § 2 教科書

実用的

- 1) 中田義元, 加藤敏夫, ..., "微分方程式の近似解法 I"  
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(方程式  $J(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty J(t) E_1(|t-\tau|) dt$  について)

#### § 3 積分方程式の解法

1) 厳密解, 解析的方法. (参考: 教科書, 文献 6. 48)-76))

例. Abel's eq.  $\int_0^s \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{s-t}} dt = g(s).$

解:  $f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \frac{g(s)}{\sqrt{t-s}} ds.$

Cauchy 核 をもつ eq.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(t)}{\lambda - t} dt = g(\lambda).$$

$$\text{解: } f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \left[ C - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{g(\lambda)}{t-\lambda} \sqrt{1-\lambda^2} d\lambda \right]$$

Wiener-Hopf の方程式

## 2) 近似解法 (正規核 及び 特異核)

(i) 特異核を正規な核に変換して, 通常の近似法を用いる. (参考: §2 の教科書, 文献 5. の 44) - 47).)

例 Hamel (教科書 5) P140).

Bückner (教科書 3) pp 443 - 444).

(ii) 核を縮退核で近似. (参考: §2 の教科書 1), 3), 4), 文献 29) - 31).)

例 Bateman の方法, 直交関数展開, Galerkin 法.

(iii) 逐次近近似法 iterative methods.

(参考: 教科書 1), 3), 4) etc. 文献 1. の 1) - 23).)

例 第 2 種 方程式 に対して

Neuman-Liouville, Schmidt, Wiarda,

Bückner, Schönberg, Bellman, Wagner, ....

第 1 種 方程式 に対して

Berg, ....

(iv) 変分法

(v) Analog methods, 数値積分公式 または 補間公式 を 使う. (参考: 教科書, 中田 1) pp 28-32, P40, 日高 2), 文献 4 の 32) - 43).)

$$\int K(s, t) f(t) dt \doteq \sum K_{ij} f(t_j).$$

特異方程式に対して,

(イ) Kryloff の方法 (中田 1) p40).

$$K(s, t) = \frac{d}{dt} H(s, t) \text{ とすると}$$

$$\int K f dt = \int f dH \doteq \sum f(t_n) \Delta H$$

(ロ) Nystrom の方法 (日高 2)).

補間公式を用いる。煩雑。

(ハ) Sofronov (文献 35) または Math. Rev. 19 (1958) p. 66.)

(ニ) 簡便な方法 (中田 1) p31).

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow s} K(s, t)(t-s) = 0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int K(s, t) f(t) dt &= \int K(s, t) \{f(t) - f(s)\} dt \\ &\quad + f(s) \int K(s, t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

右辺の初項は通常の数値積分公式を使う。第2項は  $K$  が解析的に積分できないときは,

$$K = K_0 + (K - K_0)$$

とすると ( $K_0$ :  $K$  の principal part, 初等関数)

$$\int K dt = \int K_0 dt + \int (K - K_0) dt$$

(ホ) Young, (Aso),

$$K = K_0 P + (K - K_0 P),$$

$P$ : 多項式 (または正則関数)

数値積分公式  $\int K_0 F(t) dt = \sum_j w_j(s) F(t_j)$ .

$$\int K f dt = \int K_0 P f dt + \int (K - K_0 P) f dt.$$

$K_0 P$  の選択に注意.

- { 特異点近傍で  $K$  のよい近似.
- { 特異点から離れた所でも  $K$  との差は大きくならない.

失敗例 ----- § 4.

(vi) Monte Carlo 法

§ 4. 計算失敗例.

流れに垂直な平板を過ぎる粘性流 (Oseen 近似)

$$l = R/4, \quad (k = U/2l) = 1, \quad R = 2lU/D = 4kl.$$

$$\text{Eq. } \int_{-l}^l [K_0(y-\eta)F(y) + iH(y-\eta)\bar{F}(y)] dy = 4\pi U.$$

$$\text{ただし } H(Y) = (1/Y) - K_1(Y),$$

$K_0, K_1$ : 変形ベッセル関数.

$F(y)$  は  $y = \pm l$  で  $1/\sqrt{l^2 - y^2}$  なる形の特異性を持つ。  
よって

$$\text{変換: } y = l \sin t, \quad \eta = l \sin \tau,$$

$$f(t) = l \cos t \cdot F \equiv f_1 + if_2.$$

数値解 — § 3 (v)(ホ) の方法による.

数値積分公式  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \ln |x - \xi_m| dx = \sum_n w_n(\xi_m) f(x_n),$

係数  $w_n(\xi_m)$  はあらかじめ求めてある。

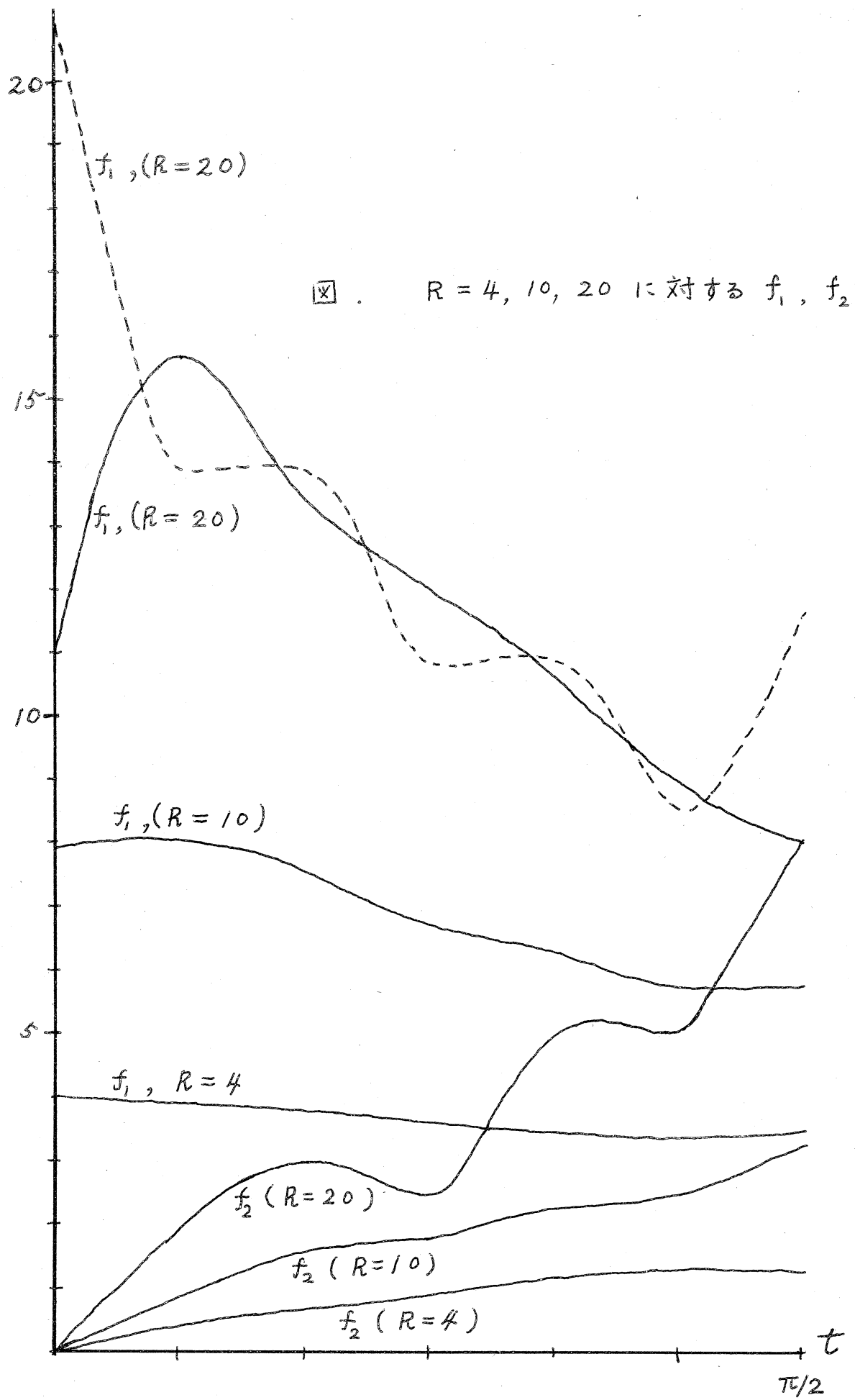
$f_1(t), f_2(t)$  はそれぞれ偶, 奇関数であるので積分域を  $[0, \pi/2]$  とする。更に変換  $(t, \eta \rightarrow x, \xi)$  して  $[-1, 1]$  とする。

$$K_0(y-\eta) = \ln 2 - \gamma - \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \ell \cos \tau\right) \\ - \ln|x-\xi| \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{4} \ell^2 \left\{ \cos^2 \tau (t-\tau)^2 - \cos \tau \sin \tau (t-\tau)^3 \right\} \right] \\ + \dots$$

$$H(y-\eta) = \dots \square \dots$$

そこで  $K_0P$  として上式の  $\square$  まで, または終までを採用する。前者による計算結果は図の実線, 後者によるものは点線をもって示されてある。区間  $[-1, 1]$  は 6 等分した。後者の方が, 労多くしてかえって悪い結果に導いた。ただし, 低 Reynolds 数では, 両者は一致した。Y が大なるとき  $K_0(Y) \rightarrow 0$  であるのに,  $\ln|Y| \cdot Y^3$  等はかなり大となり,  $\int (K_0 - K_0P) f dt$  の評価において誤差を大きくしたものと思われる。





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$$\text{eq. } \int_a^b \int_a^b f(\xi, \eta) [(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2]^{-1/2} d\xi d\eta = g(x, y),$$

maximum of

$$I(F) = 2 \iint F dx dy \\ - \iiint F(\xi, \eta) F(x, y) [(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2]^{-1/2} dx dy d\xi d\eta,$$

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- $$\begin{cases} K(s, t) \rightarrow H_n(s, t) \\ H_n(s, t) = \sum \sum \alpha_{ij} K(s, t_j) K(s_i, t) / W_n, \quad W_n = \det(K(s_i, t_j)) \end{cases}$$
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$$\text{eq. } \int_{-1}^1 K(|s-t|) f(t) dt = g(s). \quad K \text{ を Fourier 展開.}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 f(s) - \lambda \int_a^b K f dt &= g(s), \quad \text{求積法による} \int_a^b F(t) dt \approx \sum_{j=1}^n A_j F(t_j) \\
 \therefore \int K(s_i, t) f(t) dt &\approx \sum L_{ij} f_j, \quad \text{近似解のベクトル} \tilde{f} = (f_j) \text{ とする.} \\
 \text{ベクトル } p &\equiv (I - \lambda L) \tilde{f} - g, \quad (I: \text{単位行列}) \\
 \text{Put } \varepsilon_f(s) &\equiv \int K_f - \sum A_j K(s, t_j) g(t_j), \quad E(s, t) \equiv \int K K - \sum A_j K(s, t_j) K(t_j, t) \\
 \varepsilon_i &\equiv \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_j E(s, t_j)|, \quad \varepsilon \equiv \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \int_a^b |E(t_i, t)| dt, \\
 K_i &\equiv \max_{a \leq s \leq b} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_j K(s, t_j)|, \quad R(s, t, \lambda) \equiv K(s, t) \text{ の} \\
 \max \int |R(s, t, \lambda)| dt &\leq P, \quad B \equiv 1 + |\lambda| P, \quad q \equiv \lambda^2 \varepsilon, B \leq 1, \\
 \|f - \tilde{f}\| &\leq (|\lambda| \|E_g\| + |\lambda|^2 B \|f\| \varepsilon + \|P\|) (1 + |\lambda| K_i B) / (1 - q).
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{eq. } \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \int_{-1}^{-k} + \int_{k}^1 \right] \frac{\varphi(y)}{y-x} dy = f(x), \quad k < x < 1. \\ \text{sol. } \varphi = g - \left\{ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-k}^k [(1-y^2)(k^2-y^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{g(y)}{y-x} dy + C_1 x + C_2 \right\}, \\ \text{where } C_1, C_2: \text{ arbit. consts.} \\ g(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_{-1}^{-k} + \int_k^1 \right) \left( \frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(y)}{y-x} dx. \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\text{eq. } a(\lambda)f(\lambda) - \lambda \int_{-1}^1 \frac{f(t)}{t-\lambda} dt = g(\lambda).$$

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$$\text{eq. 53) } \int_{-1}^1 f(t)(1-t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \ln |t-\lambda| dt = \lambda g(\lambda), \quad \lambda \notin [-1, 1] \\ \frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \int_{-1}^1 f(t)(1-t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln |t-\lambda| dt = \lambda g(\lambda).$$

$$54) \quad f(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi g(t) \ln \frac{1-\cos(\lambda+t)}{1-\cos(\lambda-t)} dt \\ g(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi f''(\lambda) \ln \frac{1-\cos(\lambda+t)}{1-\cos(\lambda-t)} d\lambda.$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{eq. } g(x) &= \int_{-1}^1 f(y) Z_0(k|x-y|) dy, \\ g(x) &= \int_{-1}^1 f(y) \frac{|x-y|}{x-y} Z_1(k|x-y|) dy, \\ \text{f. f. L. } Z_n(x) &= A J_n(x) + B N_n(x). \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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$$\text{eq. } f(s) = \frac{1}{2} s \int_0^\infty E_1(1s-t) f(t) dt + g(s),$$

$E_n$ : the n-th expon. integ.

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$$\text{eq. } \begin{cases} f(s) + \int_0^\infty K(s-t) f(t) dt = g(s) & s > 0 \\ f(s) + \int_0^\infty K(s+t) f(t) dt = g(s) & s < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{f. f. L. } K(x) = O(\ln|x|) \quad (x \rightarrow 0).$$

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Izv.Akad.Nauk SSSR Ser.Mat.20(1956)33-52 (MR

$$\text{eq. } f(s) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty k_1(s-t) f(t) dt = g(s) \quad (0 < s < \infty)$$

$$f(s) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty k_2(s-t) f(t) dt = g(s) \quad (-\infty < s < 0).$$

$$\text{solut. } f(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{ib_1-\infty}^{ib_1+\infty} \phi^+(\zeta) e^{-is\zeta} d\zeta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{ia_2-\infty}^{ia_2+\infty} \phi^-(\zeta) e^{-is\zeta} d\zeta.$$

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$$\text{eq. } \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_1(\lambda-t)f(t)dt = g(\lambda) & 0 < \lambda < \infty \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_2(\lambda-t)f(t)dt = g(\lambda) & -\infty < \lambda < 0. \end{cases}$$

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